1842-0029

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IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 2 spanning lines 4-15 with the following amended paragraph:

Drawing from the approaches developed for intradiscal arthroplasty, efforts have made to develop an extradiscal arthroplasty. These systems offer the advantage of "soft stabilization" that limit, rather than eliminate, spinal segment motion. Current theories suggest that preventing movement of the spinal segments may not be a significant factor in clinical success of spinal stabilization systems. Instead, these theories focus on creating a normal loading pattern for the spine as a primary vehicle for successful spinal instrumentation. Thus, the geals goal for dynamic stabilization has been to restrict movement of the spine to a zone or range where normal or near normal loading of the spinal segments can occur. At the same time, dynamic stabilization techniques have sought to prevent the spine from adopting a position or orientation where abnormal loading of the spine can occur.

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Please replace the paragraph spanning from page 9, line 26, to page 10, line 10, with the following amended paragraph:

Connectors and bone anchors for a generally rigid fixation are well known. Connectors providing dynamic stabilization may be constructed in accordance with the embodiments disclosed herein. For instance, in one embodiment, a connector 10, depicted in FIG. 2, includes a bone anchor 12 that is in the form of a bone screw with bone engaging threads 13. The bone anchor 12 includes an intermediate platform 15 from which projects a post 16. The post 16 includes a non-threaded portion 17 and terminate terminates in a threaded portion 18. The threaded portion 18 preferably carries machine threads for engaging a threaded nut 20. As thus far described, the bone anchor is constructed similar to the bone screw described and illustrated in U.S. Patent No. 4,836,196 to Park et al., the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. It is understood that the post 16 can include an internal or an external driving feature (not shown) for engagement by a tool to thread the bone threads 13 into a vertebra. It is also contemplated that a locking nut is provided that can lock the position of nut 20 on the bone anchor 12.

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Please replace the first paragraph on page 13 spanning lines 1-10 with the following amended paragraph:

MAGINOT MOORE & BECK

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 2, the bearing element 27 is spherical and the race 29 defines a an articulating surface. Thus, with this embodiment, the connector nominally permits relative movement between the rod R and the bone anchor 12 (and consequently the instrumented vertebra) in several degrees of freedom and in several planes that intersect the plane of the rod and bone anchor. Thus, while the pivot arrows in FIG. 2 reside in the rod/bone anchor plane, the bone anchor can also pivot along transverse planes projecting out of the paper. In many stabilization constructs, the dynamic stabilization is limited to specific planes or degrees of freedom, and most particularly to the rod/bone anchor plane (i.e., the plane of the paper in FIG. 2).